Widens the Gulf Between Rich and Poor-He Knows a Millionaire Who Pays Taxes on Only \$30,000.

New York Herald.

Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford is at one with State Controller James' A. Roberts. He indorses the warnings, the theories and the arguments which Mr. Roberts has just put forward in his annual report to the

With Mr. Roberts, the reverend doctor holds that the poverty stricken many are in a state of rampant discontent with present conditions. He believes that this discontent is aggravated by the spectacle of enormous fortunes laid out in lavish display at the very time when thousands are crying for bread. He claims that the rich should bear a larger proportion of the burden of taxation than they now do. In order to attain this end it is his opinion, as it is Mr. Roberts's, that the inheritance tax laws be considered in the spending of it-they literature and the higher education would should be materially amended so as to provide a graded scale that will make large estates yield much more to the government than they do at present. Nay, he goes even further than Mr. Roberts. He has the courage to maintain that a similarly graded income tax is neither socialistic nor anarchistic, but absolutely just.

I called on the rector of St. George's at his house in Stuyvesant square, and found him quite willing to express his views for the New York Herald.

"It seems to me," said the doctor, "that there is a great deal of nonsense talked now stopped and said impressively: about the evil of class taxation. Much of should be to impose them so that they will not hurt. If possible, I say.' Dr. Rainsford-placed a special emphasis

upon the word "hurt." 'Now," he continued, "we all know that any change in taxation has invariably been met in the first instance by the cry of possibilities of one age are the accomplishments of the next. So it will be in the question of taxation. England has an income tax. She is not foolish enough to believe that such a tax is socialistic. She new has, in addition, a graded inheritance tax as well. We may as well face the fact that it is only a question of time when we shall have both. Whatever objections can be raised to either (and numerous objections can, of course, be raised), I think many thoughtful men believe that no method of domestic taxation can possibly be as bad as our present one-a tax on personality that is not paid.'

"Is that assertion based on observation or on reading?" I queried.

INADEQUATE TAXES ON RICH. "Both," said Dr. Rainsford. "Let me mention two instances which I personally know to be true. One gentleman worth was assessed on only \$30,000. He added that a friend of his, worth ten times as much as he, was assessed on \$100,000. Assessments on these estates (and they are not estates In which there is much realty), may have been slightly raised since then, for this conversation occurred two or three years ago. But the evil principle remains,'

'And how is that principle to be altered By substituting the principle of a graded tax. A word upon this subject, I believe that men with common sense and common feeling are rapidly coming to favor such a tax. Why shouldn't they? Let me put the matter in this way:

"If in order to pay my way, if in order to warm, to feed and to educate my family, I must spend the last cent I can make, every penny of tax that you lay upon me is important. It hurts.'

Again an emphasis on the word "hurts."
"Whereas, if I can perform all these duties and over and above my consequent outlay save \$500 a year, the question of taxation isn't quite so vital. If I can save \$5,000, \$50,600 or \$500,000 a year, it is proportionately of less and less importance. If, moreover, I can gratify any whim and make any luxury mine and still have an margin, what right have I to grudge, what right have I to resent a system of taxation which makes me give out of these vast resources of mine even a large sum to pay for my protection in my enjoyments and luxurles?

"But is there not a danger that rich people may leave America if their fortunes are subjected to a progressive tax? "No, they won't. They would be fools to do so. They will face conditions more unfavorable to them elsewhere. There is no civilized country to-day where poor people pay so large a proportion of the taxes as they do in America. Perhaps I should except Austria and Italy, but I am not sure. Why, in England the workingman only pays taxes on his beer, tobacco and tea. and thinks himself wronged in paying taxes for tea. Large fortunes are saving money by staying here. And by the time their owners are ready to move, graded income taxes and graded inheritance taxes will

"And now, Mr. Rainsford." I said, "you have read the various criticisms made on your utterances in regard to ostentatious display on the part of the rich. Will you give me your answers to these criticisms?"

BRADLEY-MARTIN INCIDENT. "Briefly, yes, I must say in the first place that the plea that society is to indulge its luxurious tastes for the sake of the poor is one of the silliest and certainly one of the newest of excuses, made, I fancy, to its own conscience. And yet, like most new things, it is simply a recrudescence of an old and exploded fallacy. That fallacy was first exploited in the eighteenth century in Bernard de Mandeville's now almost forgotten book, 'The Fable of the Bees,' which has been a laughing stock for political economists these many years. The Herald cannot expect me seriously to discuss the advisability of large expenditures on social pleasures from an economic point of view, because every one who has taken even a preliminary course in any university knows it is axiomatic that the most wasteful and least hopeful of all possible ways of spending money is to spend money on luxuries. It is not necessary to dwell on this side of the question further, because all who know anything about it are agreed." "But, after all," I urged, "the great mass of the public have not taken such a preliminary course, and have little acquaintance with theoretical economics.' Then I can only refer you to such great authorities as Bastiat, in France, and John Stuart Mill and Walter Bagehot, in England. You will find the whole matter summed up in a lucid way by Mill. But enough of this, which is the mere A B C of the science of political economy. Taking a large view of social expenditures, we all know that differences of condition in the community form no valid ground of grievance for the poor. Such differences are both healthful and necessary. An expenditure naturally belonging to those conditions is reasonably right. All I contended for and still contend for is that this is not a time in which it is wise to make great dis-

plays. Display now is most untimely. "I am very sure the vast mass of selfrespecting wage-earning people in this country do not envy the rich. Rather, they respect the rich men who make their money honestly and whose daily toil is employed in wisely looking after the various enterprises in which the money is embarked. It goes without saying, too, that the vast majority of rich men in this country belong to this class. Taking them as a class our rich men are public spirited. Most of them avoid all unnecessary display, and, moreover, many of them spend immense sums for philanthropic or educational purposes, using their great experience to employ these sums wisely. I know one such whose personal expenditures have never reached 10,000 a year, and who for twenty years has spent from \$30,000 to \$75,000 a year in wise and far-seeing philanthropic effort. No, big money, honestly made by wise bus |ness methods, and properly employed, doesn't make our people mad. But what dges make them mad is the sudden, unceraplous way in which some vast fortunes have been made-made by tariff laws, by controlling legislation, made out of franchises bought or stolen, or taken by means of the omnipotent pull from the property owners, the citizens, whose rightful property they are, and whose taxes in great part should be paid by the proceeds of these

valuable franchises. These things cannot

REGULAR SOCIETY BOMB to the knowledge of all, and in doing so the press performs a public service of vast im-

THIS CAUSES DISCONTENT. "These things make men discontented, the supply and make the price fall within and there is reason in their discontent, reach of the demand. If they build a railthe laborer is better off than he ever has so as to assist in their distribution among

been before." "And is not this true?" I asked. "I am not sure of that. It is a much vexed question whether he is or no. Whether the wages of those who have got work are really all over the land higher than they were a dozen years ago is a debated and debatable question, and even when wages are good, good workmen may be unable to secure more than one or two days' work out of the six. But one thing seems very certain to me, and that is thisthat a condition under which tens of thousands are jonging to get work because they hate and loath idleness and yet cannot get work, steady work, of any sort, and so are ty. If we can conceive of a society in gradually being thrust down toward tramp-dom and pauperdom; such a condition of things, I say, in a country vast, rich and only partially developed, gives righteous cause for discontent. On the other hand, before these discontented multitudes is blazoned the enormous success of the few. These few are immensely better off then they ever have been, and in some cases they seem likely to ignore the responsibilithis money-money every dollar of which American industry has helped them to came from, or comes from, should surely are making a great mistake. I hold there is helping us to unite in strenuous effort to remedy our unnecessarily bad conditions. There is, on the other hand, a foolish and hurtful discontent that angrily and destructively wants to attempt the impossible. The first inspires the statesman, God send us such! The second fires the agitator. Yet even he can do us good, for let us never forget that the only really dangerous element in agitation is the injustice that lies at its root. Remove injustice and you cut the nerve of agitation and make the agitation unprofitable,

As Dr. Rainsford warmed to the subject he had risen and was pacing the floor. He "Personally, in conclusion, let me say that this talk is cant-a mere form of words. It land in which there were so many men willis like the mud that certain fish are sup- ing, even at the cost of sacrifice, to do their posed to stir up to hide their movements. duty and serve their generation as in our There must ultimately be distinction in tax- own-last, youngest, fairest of the lands of of these two vegetables they must be conation. It is not so very long ago that the the earth. Have no fear but we will find cry was heard in England against class | the way through, Only let us bravely maks taxation. Class taxation in itself was de- up our mind to some great changes. The nounced as an intolerable thing. Men who talk this way now cannot find an intelligent audience. People there have realized that in imposing taxes the aim, if possible, in imposing taxes the aim, if possible, enthusiasts."

Intel. Out of this decision a custom arose, then the is proud of his provincial which, not being checked, slowly deepened into a tradition. The dexterity which Bobles and pathology are in imposing taxes the aim, if possible, enthusiasts."

Intel. Out of this decision a custom arose, then the is proud of his provincial which, not being checked, slowly deepened into a tradition. The dexterity which Bobles in the taxes the speaker as "le president" was defined. Out of this decision a custom arose, the is proud of his provincial which, not being checked, slowly deepened into a tradition. The dexterity which Bobles in the imposing taxes the speaker as "le president" was a custom arose, the provincial which, not being checked, slowly deepened into a tradition. The dexterity which Bobles in the imposing taxes the speaker as "le president" was a custom arose, the provincial legislature where "les deputes," as he calls that they are inaugurated by wise and pathology are the provincial which, not being checked, slowly deepened into a tradition. The dexterity which Bobles in the provincial legislature where "les deputes," as he calls that they are inaugurated by wise and pathology are the provincial legislature where "les deputes," as he calls that they are inaugurated by wise and pathology are the provincial legislature where "les deputes," as he calls that they are inaugurated by wise and pathology are the provincial legislature where "les deputes," as he calls that they are inaugurated by wise and pathology are the provincial legislature where "les deputes," as he calls that they are inaugurated by wise and pathology are the provincial legislature where "les deputes," as he calls that they are inaugurated by the provincial legislature where "les deputes," as he calls the provincial legislature where enthusiasts.

And so the interview came to an end and was bowed out. But, having got my cue from Dr. Rajnsford, I crossed over to the libraries, which are just a stone's throw from his dwelling, I took down the books he had recommended 'impossible.' We also know that the im- as authorities. I had the good luck to find very clever essay written in 1873 on this vate member is not expressly excluded from very book by Leslie Stephen, who is an enthusiastic exponent of the doctrines of the modern political economists.

"THE FABLE OF THE BEES." is a doggerel poem with prose notes, whose full title runs, "The Fable of the Bees; or, Private Vices Public Benefits." It is the paradox which is summed up in the alternative title that gave the book its chief notoriety. Harken to Leslie Stephen's com-

"The fallacy which lies at the bottom of Mandeville's economical sophistries is, one in the House, except in a few cases where might suppose, sufficiently transparent, and | members are tacitly allowed to appropriate yet it not only puzzled the ablest thinkers | certain points of vantage, a hat has to be of the day, but enjoys a permanent popuseveral millions told me himself that he larity. In slightly altered forms it is constantly reappearing, and repeated confirma- seat can be retained by a card being inion never kills it at the root. The doctrine is, in general terms, that consumption instead of saving is beneficial to laborers." This doctrine Bernard Mandeville exhausts his ingenuity in exhibiting in the most ex-travagant shapes. "It is," he declares. the sensual courtier that sets no limits to great number of hats were deposited soon his luxury; the fickle strumpet that invents | after breakfast. A few sessions ago a pracnew fashions every week; the haughty | tice arose of members depositing some batduchess that in equipage, entertainments | tered old tile, which they probably kept and all her behavior would imitate a for the purpose in their locker, and then princess; the profuse rake and lavish herr | going about their business. But this wily that scatter about their money without wit or judgment, buy everything they see, and | Peel, who, being a rigid upholder of all either destroy or give it away the next day; parliamentary customs, ruled that the only the covetous and perjured villian, that squeezed an immense treasure from the were those which were actually being tears of widows and orphans, and left the worn. It will be seen, therefore, that a prodigals the money to spend-it is these | faithful observance of this rule would conthat are the proper food of the full-grown | fine all depositors of hats to the precincts Leviathan," in other words, all of these we of St. Stephen's for the entire day. It is equire in order to set all varieties of labor | not the intention of the writer to insipuate to work and "to procure an honest livelihood to the vast numbers of working poor that are required to make a large society." Mr. Stephen adds the following commentary: "Nobody would now commend actuar vice, but we have quite recently seen a defense of luxury on the ground that it em-Let us quote still further from De Mande-

ville: "He that gives most trouble to thousands of his neighbors and invents the most operose manufactures is, right or wrong, the greatest friend to society." Nay, he manages to cap these extravagancies by arguing that even the destruction of capital may be useful. "The fire of London was a great calamity, but if the carpenters, brickayers, smiths and others set at work were to vote against those who lost by the fire. the rejoicings would equal, if not exceed,

Now let us turn to John Stuart Mill. Here is now he draws the distinction between productive and nonproductive consumption: THE DIFFERENT CONSUMERS.

"All the members of the community are not laborers, but all are consumers, and consume either unproductively or productively. Whoever contributes nothing directly or indirectly to production is an unprogreet them everywhere abroad. The world | ductive consumer. The only productive moves, and we may be sure of this, that the enlightened instinct of mankind is at work to rearrange taxes everywhere, so that if the consumers are productive laborers, the laborers, the laborers are productive laborers, the laborers are liable to other dangers. One But hats are liable to other dangers. One of the gravest breaches of Parliamentary as well as that of execution. But the consumption even of productive laborers is not all of it productive consumption. There is and Jean will have to adjust himself to it. like bees about a hive. Every relative of enforcement of the law making polygamy the House to adjust himself to it. like bees about a hive. unproductive consumption by productive consumers. What they consume in keeping up or improving their health, strength and capacities of work, or in rearing other productive laborers to succeed them, is productive consumption. But consumption on pleasures or luxuries, whether by the idle or by the industrious, since production is neither its object nor is in any way acvanced by it, must be reckoned unproductive; with a reservation, perhaps, of a certain quantum of enjoyment which may be classed among necessaries, since anything short of it would not be consistent with the greatest efficiency of labor. That alone is productive consumption which goes to maintain and increase the productive powers of the community, either those residing in its soil, in its materials, in the number and efficiency of its instruments of production, or in its people.

"There are numerous products which may be said not to admit of being consumed otherwise than unproductively. The annual consumption of gold lace, pineapples or champagne must be reckoned unproductive, since these things give no assistance to production or any support to life or strength

but what would equally be given by things much less costly." Mill does not, however, lament over the fact that a certain proportion of the annua; produce goes, in an opulent country, to supply unproductive consumption. He explains that this portion of the produce is the fund from which all the wants of the community other than that of mere living are provided for; the measure of its means of enjoyment and of its power of accomolishing all purposes not productive. "The things to be regretted," he says, "and which are not incapable of being remedied, are the prodigious inequality with which this surplus is distributed, the little worth of the subjects to which the greater part of it is devoted and the large share which falls to the lot of persons who render no equivalent service in return. Mr. Russell Sage positively refused to discuss the question of a graded tax, as

applied to inheritance. When I approached him on the subject he described himself as a modest man who did not care to figure in the public prints. Yet Mr. Sage has no reluctance to go on record as a man who believes in saving and hearding money rather than in spending it on useless display. Now, in this respect Mr. Sage is in accord with the political economists whom Dr. Rainsford accepts as the final authority. Let us look at the matter from their point

of view, which is essentially Mr. Sage's

RUSSELL SAGE'S OPINION Let us consider the effect of hearding up capital from the economist's point of view. No man who has money, save only a few Hall. At first glance it looks like the form rustic intelligences here and there, ever a bank or invests it in business or in in- Walker, who years and years ago asserted put the money away in a vault. It invests | shirt, trousers and coat. She has suffered

Hence the eventual use of capital so hoarded is plain. It will not pass through usually appears wearing a cape overcoat many hands before it is employed in hiring | with a velvet collar, broadcloth coat, vest aborers to build a house or factory or a and trousers, man's shirt, collar and neckrailroad. These laborers are employed in tie, and a high slik hat. She wears steelproductive work. That is to say, not only do they profit personally, but they benefit a real nice old gentleman. Her hair is nothing more than reduced high wines, the community. If they build a house they about the regulation football player's some Dutch gin, the favorite drink of the be done in a corner; the papers bring them ' are public benefactors, because they add to ' length.

to the knewledge of all, and in doing so the press performs a public service of vast im- cheapening them, they help to place them within the pecuniary possibilities of the poor. If they build a factory that factory will turn out commodities that will increas road, that railroad will assist in transporting commodities from one place to another

the poorer classes. Hence, so far as the employment of labor s concerned, expenditure by investment gives the same kind of employment as expenditure for private consumption. But though the immediate effect is the same, the ultimate effect upon society is infinitely more beneficial in the case of expenditure by investment than in the case of expenditure for personal gratification. Neither expenditure increases or diminishes the sum total of the demand for labor, but only determines into which one of a great number of possible directions the labor shall be into nonproductive channels, the ultimate effect must be disastrous on the communiwhich all labor was so directed the resul would be that nothing would be produced save luxuries, and consequently the neces saries of life would rise to such an exorbitant figure that none but the very rich could afford to buy them. That would mean starvation for the laboring man and ultimate impoverishment even for the rich. On the other hand, if we can conceive of a society in which all labor was diverted ties of their betteroffness. When they take to the production of necessaries, the result this money-money every dollar of which would, indeed, be comfort and prosperity for the laboring classes and the temporary make-out of the country and spend it abolition of poverty, but this would be at-abroad, forgetting the land their money tended by the loss of all those things that make life enjoyable and interesting. Art languish and decay. For these are all luxa reasonable element in the discontent, uries. But it was a wise man who said, warning us of our large obligations and "Give me the luxuries of life and I can dispense with the necessaries.'

THE HAT IN PARLIAMENT.

An Important Factor in the British House of Commons.

London Daily Mail. Of all the customs and traditions that still cling to the House of Commons, even in this matter-of-fact age, the hat plays the most important part. In the last century one of the speakers permitted the introduction of oranges, and even nuts, if they were not loudly cracked, on the plea that they were not "tangible articles of But some years after this decision was reversed by another speaker, who, on high medical authority, declared that as it would be possible to support life on either sidered tangible products, and their public consumption would therefore not be permitted. Out of this decision a custom arose, of the remarkable coats he used to affect to the interior of his hat, and the way in which he would use his headgear to conceal the process of mastication was, it is said, a sight to behold.

The occupants of the ministerial and front opposition benches are able to moisten their throats during the delivery of a speech with a little liquid, but although the prithe participation in this privilege, no provision is made for the consumption of any ubricant he may require. The traditions of the House allow him to conceal a sandwich or a biscuit in his pocket, but not a bottle. Mandeville's work, it should be explained. Any honorable member may have a glass of water, but whilst the leading members of the opposition have the great central table on which to deposit their glasses of water-which is not supposed to be qualified by the introduction of any other liquid, ahem!-the private member is expected to hide his glass in his hat.

It is really astonishing what an important feature the hat plays in the deliberations of our legislators. As no private member can claim by right any particular seat deposited beforehand as an intimation that the seat is secured. On ordinary nights a serted in the slip provided at the back of each seat for that purpose, but when a debate of more than usual interest is expected the hat is the medium employed. During debates of importance, such as the Transvaal or the Egyptian policy, a evasion came to the ears of Mr. Speaker hats which could be deposited on a seat that members are in the habit of not conforming of this rule, but certain it is that on the morning of the South African debate the hats deposited were of quite unusual glossiness; but equally certain it is that many members of Parliament who have business in the city were seen abroad that day crowned with such headgear as opera hats, soft felts and other similar coverings which permit of concealment about the person.

The British House of Commons is the only assembly in the world where the members are allowed to sit during the proceedings with their hats on. When the M. P. glides up the floor to take his seat he must carry his hat in his hand, but the moment he has taken his seat he is at liberty to put it on, but only as long as he remains sitting. If he rises to address the House he is expected to put his hat on his seat behind him. This insures its safety as long as its owner is on his legs, but as members are apt to lose all count of mundane matters while in the throes of peroration, the hat is as likely as not at the finish to come to grief. Intoxicated with his triumph, the owner, amidst the plaudits of the House, resumes his seat, or would do so but for the momentary opposition offered by his hat. It is calculated that over fifty hats are sacrificed in this way during each session, which must be a cause of Last session Lord Stanley, in ignorance of this unwritten law, crossed in front of tariff. The Canadian farmer in the east is stay for two or three days. And it is dangallant lord was so overcome by the volleys of indignant "Order, order," greeted this offense, that he sank tremblingly on the bench nearest him, completely demolishing the hat resting peacefully thereon. If one member desires to speak to another, or to pass him a book or a paper, he must first remove his hat, so also must the member addressed, if he replies, Not long ago the House, detecting an innocent transgression of this rule loudly called "Order." The guilty member, not knowing at whom the reproach was levelled, joined loudly in the cry. When it was borne home to him that he was the person indicated he turned very red, and subsided amidst general laughter. Perhaps the most amusing use to which the hat can be put is during the introduction of a bill. Whenever the gentleman who is responsible for a measure is mentioned, he is expected to raise his hat each time from his head without hat a dozen times in one speech. grew out of identifying the member alluded to. The only occasion on which a member is allowed to address the House with his hat on is when, the House being cleared for a division, a member rises to a point of order. Then, as the debate is supposed to be closed and the rising is the result of something which has not transpired during the debate. the member addresses his remarks to the chair, sitting with his hat on. If in the hurry of the moment he fails to find his own hat he seizes some one else's. On one of these occasions Mr. Gladstone, who has a very large head, possessed himself of a hat many sizes too small for him. House dissolved in such inextinguishable laughter at the comical figure he presented that the point of order was never raised and its purport remains unknown to the

It is a grave breach of parliamentary decorum for a member to read a prepared written speech. In the old days to read a speech was considered a breach of privilege, but now much written matter may be concealed in the hat if it is not consulted management of a written speech nestling

in his hat is greatly admired.

Dr. Mary Walker in Evidence. Washington Letter. For the past two or three weeks visitors at the Capitol have turned twice to look at a curious little figure, generally found standing near the ladies' corner in Statuary of a diminutive man, who might be a college professor. A second glance, however, recalls the familiar features of Dr. Mary her right to wear men's apparel, and brought down avalanches of criticism for daring to appear in public in masculine not only criticism but arrest for her peculiar notions, but to-day goes where she pleases, dressed as she thinks best. bowed spectacles, and strikes one as being

THE CANADIAN HABITANT

THE FRENCH FARMER OF LOWER CANADA A EUROPEAN SURVIVAL.

France and the Church the Objects of His Allegiance and Reverence. Yet He Is a Good Citizen.

Springfield Republican. Jean Baptiste, the habitant farmer of lower Canada, is a figure unique in the life directed. Now, if labor is entirely diverted of North America. There are others just as peculiar, but Jean's peculiarities are all his own; most of them are picturesque, and some of them are very commendable. He lives under the British flag, but when he has a holiday, about the only flag he knows is the tricolor of France. Outside of his own province, with its two millions of people, the language of the seventy millions that make up the American community is English, but he scarcely knows a word of it. He is as French as the peasantry of Loire and as stanch a Romanist as the Vatican itself. Living in the new world with its eager, feverish life throbbing all around him, he plods on in the path marked out by his forefathers, who carried flintlocks in the wars with New England back in the past when the flag of the Bourbons floated from the citadel of Quebec. Even the loss of that flag was not a very serious matter to Jean. Britannia has been a very easy mistress, and she has paid him well

for his allegiance. So far as his private rights respecting persons and property are concerned, he still lives under the laws of France; his language is the language of the court and legislature, and his church is hedged about with all the privileges she ever had, and to-day they are perhaps greater here than in any other country. And so Jean is contented and happy. He reveres his church and her clergy; he is proud of the big wigs who wear silk robes in court and come down to the parishes to talk to him at election time; he is proud of his provincial ways address the speaker as "le president," for that is the proper title in France. Of "ze big Parliament, la chambre des communes," at Ottawa, he does not care so much, for the Anglais seem to predominate there, and Jean does not understand much they say. Local questions interest him, but for politics that deals with protection or tariff for revenue he has no taste. But most of all, Jean loves the level land of old Quebec; his own narrow farm, his wife and their many children. These are very good traits in any man, and go far m the composition of the stuff of which patriotism is made. And Jean is a good soul, and half of his English neighbors do not know it, nor does he understand them.

other; one sums up his case with "sacre Anglais," and the other with "damned habitant. The country of Jean Baptiste is the valleys of the St. Lawrence and the Richelieu rivers. For the most part it is level and exceedingly fertile. There was no better land on this continent. It has been cropped by generation after generation, and yet today it grows oats and hay that command the highest prices in the markets of New England. The average French-Canadian farm is peculiar in shape, for it is usually three-quarters of a mile long and not more than seventy-five yards wide. The tendency is for the farm to grow narrower; not that the land shrinks, but the farm is subdivided. The sons grow up and the natural consequence of that is that they marry.

Sometimes the hot-headed and ignorant on

each side say unpleasant things about each

SMALL FARMS. They do not have to wait until the father dies to receive their share. A line fence is run down the farm, a little house erected and here the son settles on the strip sliced dream of the next soirce. off the paternal acres. Perhaps in time the son's share becomes subdivided, and then, when the process of division has gone as far as it is practicable, the tide turns, and a period of centralization sets in. A member of the family upon whom fortune has heirs and makes a farm of the divided fields, to be divided again in the next gen-

The habitant is fond of straight lines, and perhaps that helps to keep him honest. His are straight and true; no zig-zag ones like those in the English counties that are known as the eastern townships. The roads all run at right angles to one another; those running the length of the parish are the concession roads, and upon these the farms front. The narrowness of the farms brings the houses close together, so that miles of these highways look like thin. long-drawn cut villages. They are sociable people, and so the proximity of the neighbors is to Jean one of the great merits of the system. His house is small, usually of wood and snowy white, either with paint or limewash, renewed about every spring. It stands close to the road, with perhaps an onion patch in front and a vegetable garden at one side. Just at the side are the big red-roofed barns, each with a weather-cock on the highest gable. The big well-sweep and the cone-shaped clay oven complete the home picture. Here Jean Baptiste lives, rears a large

family and raises hay, grain and horses. He does all equally well; both the children and the horses are usually fat if not particularly well groomed, and in autumn the barns are well filled. He has not been in the past a dairyman. There are hundreds of rich inhabitants who is to the contracting parties and the near stories about his experience as guard in as were their best nov Horses no longer sell well, and hay has both bride and groom who can possibly been heavily taxed by the old American reach there are present, and many of them turning to butter and cheese. Already many | cing and feasting and rollicking from morndairy factories have been opened in the ing till night, and from night till morn-French country, and Jean is learning that he can make money by producing milk. When the autumn plowing is finished Jean's year's work is almost done. The only big job remaining is to press and market his hay. Then comes the long Canadian winter, and the snow piles up high around his little house and fills up the road almost even with the top of the railfence. wood is hauled up, and a small pile it is, for his stoves are few and his small house easily warmed. And then all he has to do is to feed his stock, help break winter roads, dance and play cards. Smoking need not be added, for that is a summer as well

as a winter amusement. From New Year's until Lent is one round of pleasure to the habitant and his family, and very innocent and very cheap pleasure it is too; little card parties where the stakes | ing and seeding begin. The habitant takes are of imaginary value, dances at the moving from his seat. A member thus al- neighbors' houses without expense for speluded to will frequently have to raise his cial clothing, and a few wedding parties is harvested. And so his life goes by, its that set the community in a flutter and bring the season to a climax just before desire to afford the House an opportunity of Ash Wednesday comes and puts the ban eral election. He is very much alive then, upon all festivities.

THEIR AMUSEMENTS. Jean and his family are fond of cards, but they are not gamblers; they think too much of their hard-earned money. They are only amateur sports. Euchre is a favorite game, for in it chance offsets skill, and it admits of a great deal of talking on the part of the players. The joker is always in the deck, and Jean's favorite play is to spring it on his opponent's right bower. He always brings it down with a swoop that makes the occurrence; now at one house, then at another, until the round of the little community has been made. The guests come early and stay late; the young men bring their girls, and a merrier crowd cannot be found. Perhaps there will be a litt'e whisky blanc or some gin for the men; sweets, apples and hative sour wine for the women. The big deal table in the in too open a manner. Sir W. Harcourt's kitchen and the one in the spare room will seat all the visitors with a squeezing, and none object to that. A hasket of apples is brought in, and one of the gallants pays the host for them, because apples are an imported luxury in the French country. The apples are divided and then they proceed to play "bluff" by the hour. "Bluff' is the habitant's poker. They play the game with variations, but he still has the essential features of straights, flushes and full houses. The apples compose the pots, and so they get a great deal of fun for very little money, The house that gives a card party this week may have a dance in the course of the next. It is a little more formal and somewhat more expensive to the host, for it includes a supper and liquors; but both are plain though substantial. The largest room is cleared of its furniture, except a few chairs arranged along the side two at the far end for the fiddlers. In the kitchen the same big table, but now it is loaded with food, and the half-open door of the cupboard discloses a few bottles. One is sure to be "whisky blanc," which is

Mail orders

The Wm. H. Block Co.

All purc hases over \$5 dewithin 100

Announcement for the Coming Week

We have mapped out for the coming week a series of sales that will eclipse all our previous efforts. During the week we will offer our entire stock of Winter Goods, our surplus stock of all departments and lines we intend to discontinue carrying.

At an Unprecedented Sacrifice

CLOAKS, FURS, SUITS, TEA GOWNS, CORSETS, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, READY-MADE DRESSES FOR CHILD-REN. LACE CURTAINS. PORTIERES. ORIENTAL RUGS, CHAIRS AND ROCK-ERS, NOVELTY DRESS GOODS, FANCY SILKS, EVENING WEAR SILKS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, LINENS, QUILTS, READY-MADE WEAR FOR INFANTS, KID GLOVES, ART MATERIALS, BLANK-ETS, COMFORTS, HOSIERY, UNDER-WEAR, UMBRELLAS, TOILET ARTI-CLES, PERFUMERY, JEWELRY, MEN'S SHIRTS, NIGHT SHIRTS, GLOVES, SUS-PENDERS, NECKWEAR, CHINAWARE, GLASSWARE, TINWARE AND A GEN-ERAL LINE OF HOUSEFURNISHINGS.

Every day will be a bargain day is all of the above named departments. Out-of-Town Patrons.

At much lower prices than they can buy inferior goods at their local stores for. The sale begins Monday and continues all The early buyers always get the best se-

Cloaks, Furs and Suits

In addition to our tremendous regular bargains, in which instance every Jacket, Cape and Suit has been reduced in some instances as low as 20c on the dollar, we will arrange every day during the week one rack full of garments which we will guarantee to have sold at not less than \$8, and from that up to \$25, and will let you Pick the choice of the lot at 9 a. m. for.\$5.00 Pick the choice of what is left at 11 a. Pick the choice of what is left at 5 p.

wool Cloth, neatly trimmed, as sold at \$2.25, will be closed out for 85c. WHILE THEY LAST, 15 Seal Plush

Capes, collar and front trimined and sweep, et. Silk-lined, 24 inches long and full sweep, kind, 75c. Capes, collar and front trimmed with Thib- for 48c

the guests begin to arrive soon after night sets in. When they gather-what a tumuit of voices fill the little house! Most of them are talking, everybody is laughing, and nobody is listening.

There are no long faces in that company. Some are wrinkled with age or are hardened with care, but every one is glossed over with a glow of mirth and good-fellowthey are not long in setting about it. The fiddles begin to squeak, the fiddlers' feet to beat time, the dancers for the first figure form up. The leader's "calling off," which can be heard up the road a quarter of a mile-sends them off and the ball has commenced. The "square dance" is the rule, for the dreamy waltz is discouraged by their cure, and the influence of the spiritual guide extends even to their little parties. Up and down, around and cross over, they go; faster squeak the fiddles, until it becomes a race, and so they romp through till all are out of breath. But the floor is not long idle. Another set is up and away goes the music and the hurrying feet, and the gray dawn of the winter morning alone puts an end to the night's festivities. Of course there is the supper: one or two

or rather there is supper all night long, for little groups keep coming to the table whenever they wish refreshments and a rest. There is plenty to eat and drink, but nobody is the worse for either, and all go home in the frosty morning to sleep and

THE WEDDING TIME.

At Lent approaches the weddings come on, and for a week or two they sputter all over the face of the parish. The jolly old cure rubs his hands with satisfaction and | when on the cattle trail with a band of pocke's his modest fees with a mellow smiled or who has married a girl with a smile A wedding is like all the other so-owners on terms highly profitable to Hittcial functions rolled into one. No happier | son and his men. event can ever occur. To be happy one must have great faith in the future. He | Comanches, although the Indians were not must believe in miracles, and in the par- fully repressed for some years after. What level country permits of them. The fences | ticular miracle that care and sorrow are to be blotted out of his life; that all these things are left behind forever, and that the path ahead is strewn only with peace and felicity. A habitant wedding makes this traffic. By common report it cost one one feel that he has found a people who man in Santa Fe \$10,000 to persuade the believe all this-or believe it at this particu- Governor of New Mexico to refuse to honor

Morning has scarcely dawned before the long procession of burbaux and low box sleighs start for the parish church. The shaggy little horses enter into the spirit of | feeling prevailing among the Texans he the event and make their big string of harness bells jingle all the merrier by their prancing along the creaking snowy road. The ceremony at the church is solemn and impressive. Marriage to a Roman Catholic is a sacrament of the church, and the French-Canadian knows that it ties a knot that no earthly power can loosen. The church sets her face firm and fast against divorces, and in Canada a special act of Parliament is required to dissolve the marriage tie. No habitant would think of incurring the wrath of the church and paying the enormous bill of costs a divorce

The ceremony over there comes the feast and the festivities. The wedding breakfast ing is eaten by them before going to the ing. If marriages are still made in heaven, of the eighties and early nineties found celestial match-makers give the French-Canadian lovers the brightest and | Salt Lake City. About this time the govmerriest ones.

But along comes Ash Wednesday, and Lent puts an end to all festivities. Those of wives, and the polygamists were very who live near the church attend service of some kind every day. The whole parish | The law was such that if they were seen gives itself to religious observances, and none eat meat except on one day in the week. Easter breaks the fast and the fes- being located on different parts of their tival is celebrated both religiously and so- estates, no two living in the same house, But the long-drawn-out Canadian | the act was sufficient to cause the arrest spring is now at hand; the roads break up of the polygamist. It was an easy matter and for a few weeks the mud, now sticky as glue and now frozen into an uneven mass as rough as a heap of cobblestone. makes traveling all but impossible. Warm April days send the teams afield, and plowup his work again and busies himself about the farm until another year's crop routine broken now and then by some special event like a trip to Montreal or a genfor no one is more fond of politics than he, but Jean Baptiste as an elector would make, as some one might observe, quite

JOHN HITTSON'S ROUND-UP. His Invasion of New Mexico with an Army of Texan Cowboys.

another story.

"Our Spanish-American Territory, New be picked up some day, but he stood high Mexico, underwent many invasions from in the community, was a leading man in the time the Toltecs and Aztecs camped in the church and felt perfectly safe. He was her valleys on their long march southward | a quiet, industrious man, very kind, and to the valley of Mexico up to the unfurling | had a good business head. He was strictly of the United States flag in Santa Fe, by Gen. Phil Kearny, in 1846," said the man | One day, though, a gentile spy got after from Colorado in an uptown hotel last him, and Robinson was brought before the night. "But I doubt if any other conquer- | courts. Two of his wives were called in ing hero ever created quite the sensation | to testify against him, and he was sent up among her people that Cattleman John for three years. Hittson did with his army of Texan cowboys, when, in the early seventies, he marched across her eastern border and began to round up the cattle. It was a privateering expedition, and the leader bore letters of marque, issued by the Governor | ried on just the same in his absence. The of Texas, empowering him to confiscate | four women remained in their own houses and appropriate any cattle he should find | were perfectly true to the old man, and beyond the western limit of the State bearing the brands of Texan owners.

were never seen in public except when allowed to visit a Mormon in prison, but There had been preparing for many years a foundation and pretext for just the children of their wives to any number such a raid in the frightful trade that cer- can visit him at stated times. Well, in tain New Mexicans conducted with the about a year after Robinson was sent up Comanches and Klowas. These Indians, I got an offer of a job as guard at the prison, with much better pay and easier forever preying on the frontier settlers in Texas and the northern States of Mexico. | work than I had on the farm, so I took it. found a market for their plunder among | About the first man I came across after I the people of northern New Mexico. The got my uniform and gun was Robinson, trade was conducted through the agency of | wearing the regulation stripes and appearrenegade whites and half breeds, known as | ing very meek and humble. Comancheros, but the spoils often found their way to the possession of people rank- | Ed, you will be my boss now. Things have ing high in wealth, respectability and offi- taken a change, I see. But you will find cial station. This traffic had gradually be- | me a very willing hired man, just as you come a settled business, and it amounted | were for me on the farm.' Then he into offering to the Indians a premium for quired about the families and how things raiding on the inhabitants of Texas; it en- | were going on the place, and appeared quite where formerly they killed cattle only as | three hundred and four hundred Mormons they needed them for food, now that they | in the prison at that time, all put in for

Regardless of cost or value. The promi-

Corsets and Muslin Underwear W. C. C. \$1 line, in Black, White and A new line in Black, White and Drab, \$1 value, for 75c. A new line of Corsets, with special features. \$1.25 value, for 98c. A lot of P. D., I. C. and other prominent makes of Corsets, somewhat mussed, but not damaged, will be closed out at 75c on the dollar. Two lines of high-grade Muslin Underwear, made by Messrs, Simon Sterne & Co. and Linden & Bannin, will be closed out during the week at 65c on the dollar. They are gems and ought to interest persons that can afford to buy first-class arti-

cles, especially at the present prices. Infants' Wear.

This embraces everything from head to foot necessary for a baby's outfit. We were complimented as having the Will find this an exceptional opportunity finest and most complete line this side of New York city. This week we will sel, every article in this department at 65c on the dol-This brings it down to less than cost of

> Underwear and Hosiery CHILDREN'S VESTS AND PANTS White and Natural, full, regular made, \$1.25 kind, for 45c. MISSES' UNION SUITS, all wool, \$1.25 kind, for 58c LADIES' NATURAL WOOL VESTS AND PANTS, \$1 kind for 50c LADIES' UNION SUITS, White and Natural, \$2 and \$2.50 kind, for \$1.48. LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STUTT GARTER UNDERWEAR at exactly ONE-Misses' and Children's Ribbed Cashmere

full, regular made, 50c kind, for 25c. Misses' and Children's Fleece-lined. Ribbed, full, regular made, 35c kind, for 19c Ladies' All-wool Cashmere, English make, 35e kind, for 23c.

Gloves This will be a great Glove opportunity.

4-button Glace Gloves, the best 75c Gloves, 4-hook or button, extra quality Glace, \$1.25

Mexicans who thought the raid justified,

or, at least, were not disposed to oppose it.

For this reason there was little resistance

as he swept the country clear of Texas cat-

tle, between the Pecos and the Red river.

and swung back across the Texas border

ing up the Texas cattle undoubtedly a

great many were included belonging legit-

Hittson was not a man to waive points

armed followers at his back. In Texas the

"This technically lawless raid led to the

particularly dampened the ardor of these

case. It was cheaper for him to pay, for

it was well known that if ever he had been

"John Hittson afterward moved to Colo-

rado, where he built a fine house on his

ranch at Box Elder, on the line of the Kan-

MORMONS IN PRISON.

Six Years in the Utah Penitentiary.

Big Ed Sewell, the faithful assistant of

the government penitentiary during the ex-

Ed came to South Bend about sixteen

years ago and was turnkey under Sheriff

Zach Johnson. After Johnson retired from

office he drifted West, and the latter part

him working for a prominent Mormon at

ernment was hot after the men who were

violating the laws by keeping a plurality

sly about visiting their various families.

going into the house of more than one wife,

the abodes of their several better halves

to convict him, for the wife would invaria-

bly swear that he was her husband and

the father of her children. It was an easier

matter to catch him, because a reward of

\$25 was given to every one who would in-

form on a Mormon, provided the informa-

tion led to a conviction. So spies were thick

"I worked for a big Mormon named Rob-

inscn," said the turnkey, "when I first

went to Salt Lake, and I never had a bet-

ter employer. He had a big farm not far

from Salt Lake, and there were four houses

on the farm, arranged on the outside some

distance apart. Each one of these houses

was presided over by a woman, the church

wife of Robinson, and each with several

children. The women had nothing to do

with one another, but the children mixed

and played together. Robinson was in the

habit of visiting his families at regular in-

tervals, and I warned him that he would

honest and paid all his debts promptly

"When he went away to put on

stripes he left me in charge of the farm,

with instructions to call on the head wife

for my pay regularly, as I had done by him. The business of the farm was car-

they went to church. Only one wife is

'Well,' says the old man, 'I suppose,

all through the Mormon country, and the

courts were kept busy.

would not have lived to come to trial.

buggy in Denver."

South Bend Tribune.

a crime in Utah.

men who had dealt in Comanche booty was

5 best quality Electric Seal Capes, lined | Our regular \$1 line, which we guarantee with best quality of yam-dyed Satin, \$35 | and fit, for 90c. Our celebrated Joneta Clause \$1.50, for \$1.26. Our Best Quality Kid, we sell at \$2, for Our 16 and 20-button length Evening Gloves, we sell at \$3, for \$1.75. Our Mocha Gauntlet Gloves, that were \$2,

Misses' Kid Gloves for 59c.

Oriental Rugs, Portieres One lot Carabaugh Rugs that were \$7.75 and \$8.75, for \$4.95. One lot Daghestan Rugs that were \$11.25 and \$12.75, for \$7.95. One lot Antique and Modern Daghestan Rugs, were \$14 and \$15, for \$9.95. One lot very fine Daghestan Rugs, were \$17.50 and \$19.50, for \$12.45. 15 pairs Silk Damask Portieres, 50 inches wide, 3 yards long, in choice colorings, value \$10, for \$6.95. Special, 1 pair French Velour Portieres, Ecru and Rose, Reversible, imported to sell at \$65, reduced to \$32.50 a pair. Covered with Silkaline, size 72 by kind, for \$1.25. Covered with fine Satine, size 72 kind, for \$2. Covered with Japanese Figured Silk and Silkaline, \$3.50 kind, for \$2.50. Covered with French Satine, filled with Down, the \$4.50 kind, for \$2.75. Covered with best grade Japanese Wash Silk, filled with Down, corded edge, the kind we sell at \$14, for \$7.

Housefurnishings

TO-MORROW and all this week our sale in the House Furnishing Department will break all previous records. We propose to reduce this stock at least one-half. Prices will be made regardless of values. We must sell them at once. Read, for example: DISH PANS, 14-quart size, extra heavy Pin, good as granite, value &c; this sale, WASH BOILERS. No. 2, extra heavy Tin, Copper Bottom, regular price, \$3.25; this COPPER BOILERS, extra heavy quality, large size, oval shape Range Boiler, value, \$8: this sale, \$4.50. WASH KETTLE, Copper Bottom, Extra

See Window Display

No. 1. 2.

Sizes.

Heavy Tin, equal to granite:

THE WM. H. BLOCK CO.

some cheap port wine. All is ready and | rounding up the Texas herds and driving | They were generally men of fair education them across the border. As these forays | who took their punishment without a murwere often accompanied by the attendant | mur. In fact, all were trusties, and the horrors of savage warfare, of which mur- prison authorities used them to good adder was the least, the Texans naturally set | vantage to do the better class of work in on foot a scheme to make themselves all departments of the institution, as well whole, in shape of a counter raid on the as on the farm. Connected with the prison people who profited by the Comanches' in- was a vast farm, and it was my duty to act as general guard over a big force of "John Hittson, a rough-and-ready cattletrusties working on the farm every day. man, handy with his pistol, and possess- My old employer, Robinson, was one of ing qualities of leadership, was the man | them. I would take them out in the fields selected to command the expedition. The in the morning and sit under a tree and men enlisted for the raid were typical watch them work, march them back for Texan cowboys, wild horsemen, who lived dinner and out again in the afternoon, taking them in at night. It was a soft snap in the saddle, and would rather any time fight than eat. Each man carried two re- for me, for there was no fear of one of volvers and a Spencer carbine, which he them running away, and they all worked was prompt to use for cause shown, and faithfully. Sometimes I felt sorry for often without cause. With his band of them, and then, again, I didn't, when I two hundred men of this quality, Hittson | thought how they were continually fight-

entered New Mexico, without announce- ing the government in this matter of polygment, and, distributing his forces so as to ment, and, distributing his forces so as to "When Utah was made a State this penito gather in all the cattle bearing Texas | tentiary went out of the hands of the brands, driving them before him as he ad-United States authorities and many of the There was no force that could polygamy prisoners were released. They were cured generally of the business, invariably took no notice afterwards of but fact, of those who had profited by the traffic with the Indians, there were many New one wife. What the other women and the poor children did I do not know, but the Mormons get along somehow and flourish. The church looks after those who are not able to look after themselves. Every Mormon is obliged to give a good share of his earnings and profits to the church, and that with the biggest herd of stock ever gath- is what keeps the institution going. There ered on the New Mexican plains. In round- | are very few arrests in these days for violating the plurality of wives law.'

A Librarian's Recollections.

imately to New Mexican owners, for John New York Evening Post. The recent death of Mr. Robert Harrison for thirty-five years in charge of the Loncattle were redistributed to the original don Library, has recalled some of the reminiscences of famous men in which he was wont to indulge.

breaking up of the border trade with the The most conspicuously original man among them was Carlyle. He used the library books extensively for his later works, and was guilty of the reprehensible practice of writing on the margins of these the issuance by the Governor of Texas of books. We must admit that his remarks were never meaningless, but chiefly conrequisitions for certain New Mexicans who sisted of corrections of dates or errors in the text. One remark of Carlyle's, however, Mr. Harrison added, which was pretty well known, was a criticism. It occurred in Charles Dibdin's collection of songs, the the Texas Governor's requisition in his last page of which contained the ordinary version of "Rule Britannia." At the foot of this boastful song Carlyle had written taken across the border with the state of "Cock-a-doodle-do," with a small forest of notes of exclamation after it. Of Thackeray, another eminent member of the London Library, Mr. Harrison had also an an-ecdote to tell. When writing "The Virginlans" he came to him for a life of General sas Pacific road. He was accidentally killed Wolfe. "I don't want," he said, "an hisa few years ago by being thrown from his torical account of his career; Lord Mahon's book gives me that; but I want something that will tell me the color of his breeches." Mr. Harrison had the pleasure, also, of helping Charles Reade to find materials for Hundreds of Them Serve from Two to his story of "The Cloister and the Hearth." The late Lord Lytton was a frequent visitor and inquirer, as also was the author of 'Westward Ho!" and George Eliot. Mr. Harrison was quite astonished at first to Sheriff Eberhart as jail turnkey and court see what pains and research were applie is to the contracting parties and the near bailiff, can tell some highly interesting to the production of books so easy to read

Poison in Cosmetics.

Medical News At a recent meeting of hairdressers in Paris, it was stated that the rice powder, sold largely to ladies as a cosmetic, was by no means so harmless as its name indicated, but contained varying proportions of white lead, chalk-starch and alabaster, Many years ago, owing to the chemical investigations of the face powders at that time popular with American ladies, this evil was in a great measure corrected, but it is not at all improbable that it is again a source of danger in America as well as in

Injustice to Women. New York Mail and Express. Massachusetts employs 1,078 men as teachers in her public schools, whose average pay is \$136 a month, and 11,197 women as teachers, whose average pay is only \$50.30 per month. Even the Bay State has yet to learn that men and women should

receive equal pay for equal work, no matstops a

By dissipating the Fever. By allaying the Inflammation. By subduing the Congestion. By arresting the Cough. By soothing the Throat. By healing the Lungs. By toning up the System. By stimulating the Heart. By restoring the Circulation.

By reviving the Spirits. "77" FOR GRIP

Dr. Humphreys Homeopathic Manual of Diseases at your druggist's or malled free. A small bottle of pleasant pellets, fits the larged their field of pernicious activity, for, contented with his lot. There were between vest pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on reys' Med. Company, corner William and could trade them in New Mexico for arti- | polygamy. They were a splendid lot of French-Canadian; perhaps a little rye and cles they coveted the Comanches took to prisoners. No penitentiary ever had better. John streets, New York.